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sia is still on the agricultural plane and cannot begin to meet these new demands, but Germany, clamoring for a world market for its modern industrialism, hopes to enter this new field with all the advantage of proximity. Such a book as this will prove of great value to the masters of German trade, who are never blind gropers for new outlets.

**Big Game Shooting in India, Burma, and Somaliland.** By Colonel V. M. Stockley. xii and 282 pp. Ills. Horace Cox, London, 1913. 21s. 10 x 7.

In the first chapter are descriptions of India, Burma, and Somaliland, giving for each the general physiography, climate, distribution of game, and directions for the organization and plan of campaign of hunting expeditions. The author next considers the lion of Somaliland, telling of his habits and various methods used in hunting him with detailed directions regarding the proper methods based upon personal experiences. The chapter on the lion is concluded with an account of a number of Col. Stockley's own shooting adventures, as well as those of other sportsmen, each episode illustrating the dangers encountered and precautions necessary.

Other big game animals discussed in a similar manner are the tiger, leopard, Himalayan brown bear, Himalayan black bear, Indian bear, Asiatic elephant, Indian buffalo, yak, Himalayan ibex, deer, antelope, and lastly the Indian boar, with an account of the art of pigsticking. There are numerous illustrations, including diagrams showing the tracks of the various animals described, etc. The book should be of value to those interested in the pursuit of big game.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

**India and the Indians.** By Edward F. Elwin. xi and 352 pp. Ills., index. John Murray, London, 1913. 10s. 6d. 9 x 6.

The author is an English missionary who describes in this volume many aspects of the daily life of the common people of India. His long residence among them has fitted him to tell more of the inner side of Indian life and character than we find in many books on the peoples of that country. The work is wholly the outcome of his own personal observations. It will repay perusal.

**Nachrichten über den Aral-See und den unteren Lauf des Amu-darja von den ältesten Zeiten bis zum XVII. Jahrhundert.**

Von Dr. W. Barthold. Deutsche Ausgabe mit Berichtigungen und Ergänzungen vom Verfasser. Nach dem russischen Original übersetzt von H. von Foth. xiii and 78 pp. Map. Series: Quellen und Forschungen zur Erd- und Kulturkunde, Vol. 2. Otto Wigand, Leipzig, 1910. 10½ x 7.

Did the Oxus flow into the Caspian from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries? Dr. Barthold is sure it did. He has new historic evidence and believes that the principles of historical criticism alone provide the criteria for decision. Substantially the course indicated on Sheet 61 of the 9th edition Stieler was the ancient one, with falls or rapids in the Usboj near Janydscha. The mouth of the Oxus (Amu-darja), however, was only a mile beyond the railroad near Aidin, the Caspian then having a great bay to the east. His paper is unnecessarily long and not very clear.

MARK JEFFERSON.

**The First Grammar of the Language Spoken by the Bontoc Igorot.**

With a Vocabulary and Texts, Mythology, Folk-Lore, Historical Episodes, Songs. By Dr. Carl Wilhelm Seidenadel. xxiv and 588 pp. Ills. Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago, 1909. 11 x 9.

This work falls apart in the middle. The second part, the vocabulary of this wild folk of northern Luzon, will be found of great value to all students of Philippine speech. The former part, involved disquisitions upon the grammar of the speech, will undoubtedly require revision when brought into comparison with other languages of the type. The author shows no acquaintance with other of the Malayan agglutinative tongues, therefore he is not familiar with the established system of the grammar of that class of speech. In collating this vocabulary of the Bontoc, provisionally classed as a negrito and